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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON QUILTS POST AS PRESIDENT WILSON'S SECRETARY OF WAR

DIFFERENCES ARISE OVER PARTY LINES
CONTINENTAL ARMY PLAN
YIELD TO
AND THE PHILIPPINES
CRISIS

One of the Very Strongest Men in the Chief Executive's Cabinet Tenders His Resignation, Which is Accepted. Assistant Secretary Breckenridge Follows Suit of His Chief. Rumors Which Have Been Afloat Are Confirmed.

The President Would Not Irrevocably Support His Aide's Plan, as Against All Others In Congress. General Scott Becomes Head of Department, ad Interim. Successor Has Not Been Named. Garrison Refuses Interviewers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—It was officially announced at the White House at 8 this evening that Garrison's resignation had been accepted by the President. The resignation of Henry Breckenridge, assistant secretary of war, was also announced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Garrison resigned because the President would not irrevocably support the Continental army plan and also because he opposed the administration's program of setting a time for Philippine independence. The President accepted the resignation. His successor has not been selected. The President will probably take charge of the administration's national defense plans in Congress. Assistant Secretary Breckenridge resigned as a mark of loyalty to his chief. The resignation was also accepted. Major General Scott automatically becomes secretary of war, ad interim.

It is known that one of Garrison's reasons for his conviction that only a federal continental army, instead of a reorganized militia would be the main military dependence of the nation was the belief United States might be called to defend the Monroe Doctrine. In that event he foresaw that the militia might not be available to use outside of the United States before the declaration of war.

Correspondence between Garrison and the President discloses the President believes the training of an organization to control the military reserve should be under immediate federal direction, but the President is not "irrevocably or dogmatically committed to any one plan."

The President wrote Garrison he could not force any specific plan on Congress. Garrison's contentions that only the plans of the War Department could be considered seemed to the President "wholly unjustifiable." The resignation stated: "It is evident we disagree hopelessly upon what I consider fundamental principles." Garrison characterized the granting of a conditional independence to the Philippines within four years as an "abandonment of the duty of the nation and a breach of trust for the Philippines."

The President replied that in his judgment, the Clarke Philippine amendment was "unwise at this time." He added: "It is clearly most inadvisable for me to take the position that I must dissent from action should both houses concur in the bill, embodying the amendment."

The President said he must withhold judgment until final action was before him in definite form. Upon the contention, on one hand, that the Continental army or ultimately universal service was the nation's only reliance, and the position, on the other, that not one plan could be enforced upon Congress, the President and Garrison parted official company.

Garrison's resignation was a complete surprise in official quarters. Prior to the official announcement Garrison boarded a train with his wife for New York for an indefinite stay.

The acute differences which led to the break began early in the year when opposition to the Continental army plan developed in Congress. There have been indefinite rumors of the possibility of his resignation. It was never countenanced in official quarters. Garrison was everywhere regarded as one of the strong men of the Administration and upon whom the President leaned in difficult situations, either domestic or international which marked the Administration.

REFUSES TO TALK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Lindley Garrison refused absolutely to discuss his resignation as secretary of War upon his arrival from Washington at 9 o'clock tonight. He declared all information regarding his retirement must come from Washington.

Garrison declined to comment on Breckenridge's retirement. He said: "He had troubles enough of his own."

BRIAND VISITS ROME.

ROME, Feb. 10.—Aristide Briand, French premier, arrived here and was given a rousing welcome. The whole city was decorated in honor of the premier's arrival.

TRUE BILLS ARE
RETURNED IN
COAST CITY

Sixty-one Indictments are Formally Returned by Federal Grand Jury of San Francisco. Many in Net.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Sixty-one indictments against German consular officers, alleged agents, shipping men and crews, were returned by the United States grand jury in the alleged bomb plots and shipping plot cases Franz Bopp, consul general for Germany, Baron E. H. von Schack, vice consul, Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken and thirty other individuals and firms are accused.

Bopp, his two aides and four others are alleged, in the indictments, to have conspired to blow up all the railroads in Canada, engaged in transporting munitions, at certain tunnels, and to have conspired to sink ships with their crews bearing munitions for the allies while within Canadian territorial waters.

Bopp, von Schack and von Brincken were indicted on the general charge of conspiracy to set on foot, provide and maintain a military expedition against Canada from within the borders of the United States. Associated with them in the indictments are Charles Crowley, a detective employed by the consulate, Mrs. Margaret Cornell, Crowley's agent, and Johannes von Koolbergen, an alleged German agent reported to be held in a Canadian prison. Louis Smith, a witness for the government, is named as acting with the alleged conspirators in their plans.

The other indictments against all of the above except Smith, were voted by grand jury charging conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce under the Sherman anti-trust act.

These indictments, it is reported, are not ready because the clerical force was unable to transcribe them. They will probably be presented Monday. Twenty-six other indictments against individuals and firms were returned in the alleged shipping plots, charging conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States in various manners by furnishing supplies to German warships, making San Francisco a base such alleged act and making false manifests.

KAISER HONORS AERONAUT

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent says the German Emperor has bestowed the highest German military decoration on the commander of the Zeppelin raiding squadron which recently attacked English towns. A dispatch added that Iron Crosses were distributed among the Zeppelin crews.

Leaders of Both Factions Inform Wilson they Are With Him; United Spirit, Although Much Discussion.

PRESIDENT URGES
PROMPT PREPARATION

Wilson Explains Reasons for Early Increase of Army; Munition Furnishing Power of Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Republicans of the House Military Committee assured the President that a strong army increase bill would be drafted in a non-partisan spirit accomplishing all the main objects sought by the War Department and would be on the public calendar within three weeks. They told him the committee was opposed to the Department's continental army scheme. The conference was friendly the only difference of opinion was the continental army plan proposed by Garrison as a substitution for the National Guard in the first line of defense.

The committee informed the President the scheme was in process of formulation by which the members felt certain the national guard could be welded into an effective instrument of national defense and brought up to the strength believed necessary by military experts. The President stated his preference for the continental plan. He made no effort to sway the opinions of his callers, beyond stating his own belief.

The only urgency in the President's plea was for quick Congressional action to put the country in a state of adequate defense, based on a sound military policy and his desire that party politics should not cloud what he considered a vital national issue. He found his hearers in hearty accord with both desires. It is understood the President outlined underlying military reasons on which the War Department officials based their request for 400,000 men in addition to the regular army and always under complete federal control.

Both Democratic and Republican members of the committee take the position that the continentals would not be available for immediate use outside the country under training it will be possible to give them in peace time. Secretary Daniels, speaking at the convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said: "Within a few weeks a civilian advisory board of the navy will be able to tell what every munition factory can make, and the output, if the nation should have a sudden call for arms." As a direct step toward preparedness Captain Bassett disclosed that the Navy Department is arranging for the first mobilization of the present naval reserve ever attempted.

SCHOONER AFIRE

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A four masted schooner, apparently heavily laden, is afire off Sandy Hook. Apparently the foremast and galley house are afire. Coast guards have gone to her assistance.

YAQUIS CAPTURED

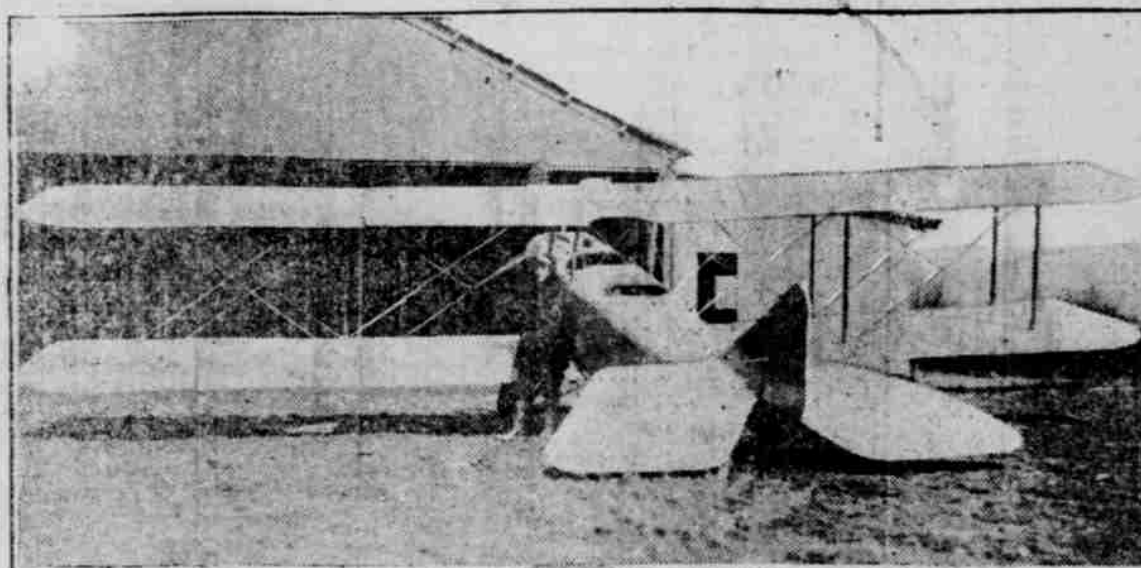
DOUGLAS, Feb. 10.—Forces of Col. Aguirre captured a large number of Yaquis and dispersed the remainder of a band of several hundred who several days ago raided San Fernando, Sonora.

Carranza troops recovered many horses, much equipment and a large quantity of loot taken by the Indians. The troops pursued the band for two weeks. Many Indians escaped and fled toward the Arizona border, it is said. Consul Leleux stated he had information that former Villa Governor Maytorena with many supporters had been inciting the Indians to remain in the field against the government forces.

LEVEE BREAKS ANEW.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 10.—A new break in the Arkansas River levee south of Vancopin relieved the situation at Arkansas City, where a desperate fight is being waged to hold the Mississippi levees.

EXPERTS SEE UNITED STATES NEXT RULER OF THE AIR



Thomas Brothers' military tractor aeroplane. Bottom, left to right: Henry A. Wise Wood, A. Santos-Dumont and John Hays Hammond, Jr.

Experts in aeronautics declare that the United States soon will lead the world again as the ruler of the air. They point to the new Thomas Brothers' military tractor aeroplane, built for the United States government, as evidence of their claims. Among those who say America soon will lead the world in flying are Henry A. Wise Wood, president of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers; Alberto Santos-Dumont of Brazil, the leading aeronaut of South America, and John Hays Hammond, Jr.

GLEASON AGAIN
WINS MINE
CONTEST

Undivided One-third Interest and Accounting Granted Plaintiff in Certain Mining Claims of Turquoise District.

TOMBSTONE, Feb. 10. (Special).—According to the judgement filed yesterday in the Superior Court in the case of John Gleason vs Mary Costello as administrator of the estate of Martin Costello, deceased, the plaintiff again recovers an undivided one-third interest in and to the mining claims in dispute in the Turquoise mining district about twenty in number and for an accounting.

The judgement is substantially the same as the verdict that was rendered in the case by the jury when it was tried several years ago. The present case was tried before Judge Lockwood in November, 1914, without a jury and has been pending ever since. After the hearing, briefs were filed and authorities submitted and the transcript made so that the court did not get a chance to review the case for some time after it was finally submitted.

The judgement as rendered gives the plaintiff the one-third interest in the claims which are now valued at over a million dollars and are some of the best mines in the Turquoise district.

There is no doubt but what the attorneys for the defendant will give the usual notice for a new trial and if that is denied will give notice of appeal and take the matter to the Supreme Court.

The interests of the plaintiff were looked after by Attorney Fred Sutter of Bisbee and Eugene S. Ives of Tucson, while the defendant was represented by Messrs. Ellinwood and Ross of Bisbee; Ben Goodrich and Joe Scott of Los Angeles.

The conclusions of law found in the case and signed by Judge Lockwood will give the reader a brief outline of the case in a concise manner and are given below:

Conclusions of Law.

That on or about the month of De- (Continued on Page Two.)

NAVAJOS IN WAR DANCE.

FLAGSTAFF, Feb. 10.—The Navajo Indians were dancing a war dance last Monday, threatening to attack the white settlers in northeastern Arizona in retaliation for the slaying of an Indian by a policeman, according to Frank McNeill and R. C. Jones, cowboys, who arrived from Utah. Up to that time, however, the Indians, had committed no act of violence. Chief Dodge, a well known Navajo interpreter refused to accompany the officers for the peace parley. It is reported from Fort Defiance, near where he lives.

PREPAREDNESS
FAVORED BY
CHAMBER

United States Chamber of Commerce, in Convention, Endorses National Defense Program of Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States closed today its annual convention with the adoption of resolutions calling upon the railroads and their employees to adjust the wage controversy by arbitration and a ratification of the program for national defense which proposes universal military training, an increased navy, the creation of a council for national defense to mobilize, when needed, all the nation's forces, fighting, industrial, commercial and scientific. The President addressed the Chamber at the annual banquet tonight.

All of the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of national preparedness. Daniels made an address defending the navy program which he said was sure to be adopted, advocating the upbuilding of the American merchant marine.

Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, declared the "army and navy was only the point of the arrow," and that national preparedness consisted of the mobilization of all the country's resources.

ARTOIS REGION
SEES SEVERE
FIGHTING

French and Germans Continue Stiff Battle. Some Minor Success to Russians. Tarnopol is Objective.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—There is no diminution of the severe fighting between French and Germans in the Artois region. Berlin claims the capture of a large section of French trenches northwest of Vimy and recapture of the crater previously lost near Neuville.

Paris asserts that in the district around La Folie the Germans were forced out of communicating trenches they occupied, also that two strong attacks of the Germans against the French between Neuville and La Folie were repulsed, the Germans being able to hold only one mine crater. Berlin admits the French south of the Somme river entered a section of German first line trenches. There have been bombardments on the remainder of the front.

Northwest of Tarnopol the Russians succeeded in penetrating the Austrian trenches but were ejected. The Russians were driven from the advanced position to their main position on the Bessarabian front. Recent fighting in Volhynia resulted in the Russians' defeat.

Rome reports the Italians victorious in small infantry engagements on the Austro-Italian fronts. Premier Skouloudis of Greece informed the Greek Parliament that his policy to avoid trouble for Greece has the approval of the majority of the people. It will be continued notwithstanding pressure added forces of the government will be kept intact and used exclusively in the interests of Greece.

Garrison, who was to have spoken, cancelled his engagement following his resignation from the cabinet. The annual election of officers for the Chamber's board of directors will be held tomorrow.

SAYS EDISON
COMPANY TO
BLAME FOR
DISASTER

Lieut. Niemetz, Counsel for Commander Cook of Submarine E-2, Holds Edison Battery Co. Responsible

OPPOSING COUNSEL
ARGUES OTHERWISE

Technical Testimony Reviewed; Commander and Crew of Ill Fated Undersea Craft Praised for Conduct.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Responsibility for the explosion of the submarine E-2 which resulted in five deaths was placed upon the Edison Storage Battery Company by Lieutenant Niemetz, counsel for Lieutenant Cooke, commander of the vessel, who summed up the evidence before a naval court of inquiry. Commander McGrann of the United States army, who represented the Edison interests, declared on the contrary that they could not be at fault.

Niemetz contended that the storage battery from which it has been asserted hydrogen gas was escaping prior to the explosion, was installed absolutely according to the directions of the manufacturers, as was the ventilator system. He asserted that instructions for car operations of the battery were incomplete regarding ventilation. He said Cooke had discovered the existence of "low cells" which became reverse on large discharges of batteries. He asserted Cooke had sought to obtain a hydrogen detecting device but none was supplied him; that authorization by the bureau of steam engineering of an instrument to enable him to get individual cell voltage readings was held up by objections of the Edison Company.

It is asserted that the first series of tests of the E-2 were considered unsatisfactory by the Edison Company and that thereafter the submarine battery was placed at the disposal of the manufacturers that it might be improved. The discharge of the storage battery to zero voltage on the day of the accident, Niemetz said, was at the desire of the Edison Company. Niemetz declared the Edison Company was fully aware that the battery was to be watered on the day of the accident but Lieutenant Cooke wasn't warned of the danger, if any existed, of watering the battery at the same time it was discharging. In closing Niemetz contended the conduct of the commander and crew prior to the accident was "exceptionally commendable" because they made every effort to familiarize themselves with the new battery and safeguard against accidents.

Captain McGrann asserted that while the company was not obliged to supply anything more than the battery it did all in its power to assure the success of the battery. It supplied the Navy Department with all information possible concerning the battery, ventilation and cooling system which "played such an important part in the accident." McGrann argued the real issue was whether the company had misrepresented the battery or failed to disclose anything it had reason to believe the Navy Department should know regarding possible danger. He held that if the naval officials failed to determine these facts, it was not the manufacturer's fault.

SUBMARINE CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Dr. M. S. Inglis, a Canadian army surgeon, who arrived on the liner Cameronia from Liverpool, declared he had knowledge of the capture in British nets of seven German submarines and told how the crew of one had been shot to death and towed ashore. Inglis said he had been allowed to descend in this submarine and had seen the bodies.

"To save them from death from suffocation," he said, "the commander had shot all his men and then himself, apparently."